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The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859. NUMBER 299.

Press & Tribune, CHICAGO.

Kossuth to the Germans.

We invite the attention of our German readers to the last speech of Kossuth on the war between Italy and Austria. It will be found on the third page.

Gen. Espinasse.

The death of this officer, who figures among the slain on the field of Magenta, will not occasion very general mourning when it is recollected that he was the chief executive in the bloody *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, which transformed Louis Napoleon from a President to an Emperor.

☞ The Chicago *Democrat* is improving. The news in its Sunday's issue concerning the visit of Judge Wells, of Massachusetts, to Springfield, to confront Gov. Matteson, and to inquire into the vague charges implicating his deceased brother in the canal check fraud, was not much more than a week old. Of course, it charged the other city papers with neglecting to keep the public promptly posted.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

The news brought by the *Saxonia*, which was not telegraphed westward, explains what was incomprehensible in the situation of the Austrian and Allied armies, and how they came into collision east of the Ticino. We refer to the following:

TURIN, June 3.—This morning the Austrians advanced from Robbio toward the French outposts, but retired again after a short fight. This movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about 1,000 wounded.

TURIN, June 3.—The Austrians have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Agogna, and have abandoned Terre Baretti and the surrounding country.

Garibaldi re-entered Como yesterday evening at 11 o'clock.

There are three or four facts admitted in later Austrian and French bulletins, which enable us, even at this distance, to see that the Allies were victorious at Magenta. They are these:

The French and Austrians attempted to cross the Ticino in face of the enemy at Buffalora and Turbigo, (the two places are seven miles apart,) and succeeded, else they would not have fought at Magenta, eight or ten miles east of the points at which the crossings were made; that is evident.

A fierce contest came off at Magenta, at the end of which the French remained on the field. That's also plain.

The Austrians, after the fatigues of the day, retired to Abbiate Grasso—ten miles southeast of the battle ground. That without calling the movement a retreat they themselves admit.

Now, there we take it, are all the conditions of a victory; and though Napoleon may magnify results, and though Austrians may use cant phrases to cover up defeat, there can be no doubt that the Allies accomplished all that they undertook—all is by what name either party may.

Pamphlet of the People's Gas Company.

A pamphlet has made its appearance bearing the title of "Report of the history and affairs of the people's Gas Light and Coke Co., and on the application of that company to the City government for a contract for lighting the streets and public buildings of Chicago together with the action of the committee and Common Council thereon."

The document with this long title contains some 24 pages, and is exclusively devoted to an assault upon Orsamus Haines for retiring the order of the Common Council, directing him and the controller to enter into a contract with said company. The signers of the Report give a long circumstantial detail of private conversations purporting to have taken place between Robert H. Foss and the Mayor about "executing the contract," in which they say that he declined signing it because it was loosely drawn, binding the company to no specified degree of progress in the construction of their works, and giving no guarantee for the fulfillment of their agreements. It is further alleged that he made it a condition precedent with Mr. Foss that he should be released from his subscription to the gas stock, and that Foss should also take off his hands some insurance and copper stocks; that afterwards the Mayor concluded not to dispose of these stocks, and voted the "order" on the ground that the contract was all one-sided and did not protect the interests of the city, and, once voted, was afterwards sustained by the Council and a contract made with the old company, which secured to the city and citizens cheap light, honest measurements and satisfactory guarantees. Several pages of the pamphlet are devoted to retailing private conversations between the aforesaid Foss and a brother of the Mayor, who resides in another county, which amounted to a fruitless negotiation for the sale of sundry shares of copper stock. A portion of the pamphlet combats the report of the special committee of the Council which sets forth that it was unadvisable and inexpedient to have two companies occupying the same streets, and that the people would be subjected to immense loss and inconvenience by having their paved, planked and macadamized streets all torn up in order to lay the pipes of a rival company; that the old company offered gas as cheaply as the new, and equally as good terms in other essential respects, &c. The pamphlet winds up by pitching into the old gas company, and administering to it a sound jawing. There is no "imprint" on it, but we understand that it was got out at the *Democrat* office, and was prepared by J. L. Marsh, and H. W. Zimmerman. The names of A. Carter and S. N. Wilcox are also appended to it.

We addressed Hon. Orsamus Haines a reply to the pamphlet, defending himself against its allegations. The public would do well to defer forming an opinion *pro* or *con*, until they have read both sides of the question.

THE FLOOD AT ROCK ISLAND.

Injury to the Moline Dam and the Railroad Bridge.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.]

ROCK ISLAND, June 20, 1859.

The Mississippi was higher at this point on the 17th inst., than it has been for 44 last twenty-six years. It began to overflow its banks on both sides of the river, and rendered the landing of steamboats very difficult. It has also done some injury to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, but nothing very serious. With the exception of the filling up of a few cellars and breaking away some of the embankment, the damage done is not worth mentioning.

The water broke through the dam at Moline on Friday night, and swept everything before it, carrying away a saw and grist mill, owned by the Moline Water Power Company, together with three hundred bushels of wheat belonging to Mr. Hampton. The mill was carried boldly down the slough by the force of the current and landed against the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad bridge, at this place which crosses the slough. A part of the machinery was saved, while the mill was held bound against the bridge.

A large lot of lumber and logs was carried away, belonging to various parties in Moline. Considerable damage was done to the other manufacturing establishments. The injury will amount to several thousand dollars; and it will be some time before the damage will be repaired.

On Saturday night the famous Mississippi Railroad Bridge at this point was so severely injured by the crossing of a heavy train of cars, that the draw cannot be closed. The pier on the Iowa side of the draw, is cracked from top to bottom, and two of the beams that support the bridge are broken. The report sounded like the firing of a large cannon when the train passed over, and it is considered a very unfortunate affair. No trains have crossed since Saturday night.

Of the crops in this section we hear very good accounts. The corn is coming on finely, although the weather has been rather unfavorable for it the past week. The wheat looks well and promises a good yield. The damage to the crops by the late frost is slight, in this immediate vicinity, although in many parts of the State we hear the crops are very much injured.

C. W. K.

Yours, &c.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

Western Unitarian Conference.

The Conference of Western Unitarian Churches held its final meeting, at Milwaukee, on Saturday, when the discussions were brought to a close. Dr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, was chosen President for the coming year, and Rev. Mr. Foreman, Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at Quincy at its next conference.

The religious meetings held on Sunday were most deeply interesting; Dr. Hosmer preached in the morning on the subject of "Character," Mr Mayo, in the afternoon, on the "Liberal Preacher," after which a most earnest welcome was given by the President to Rossiz Collyer of Chicago, Minister-at-Large, on his first fellowship with this conference and his union with the Unitarian Churches.

In the evening, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was given to a large number in the church. The delegates separated, full of earnest sympathy for their common bond of brotherhood—The Fatherhood of God.

THE CHICAGO EXCURSION.

Chicago, Its Enterprise and Its Sidewalks—Coals of Fire, &c., &c.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday.]

CHICAGO.

Like many of our party this was my first visit to Chicago. I confess to shame in the common disappointment. I anticipated to see a city of unsubstantially built, full of speculators and marked—"speculative"—all over. I found a city, which brought to my mind all I had ever seen in pictures of Venice and all I had seen in Gotham or New York. Like the one it had the appearance of having sprung up by some enchantment from the water—a mirage which was as full of glamour as of beauty. It resembled New York in the massiveness of its warehouses and stores, in the throng about its bridges, which take the place of the New York ferry-boats—and in the fevered activity of its bustling streets. Our party were all surprised at the amount of actual work done, in the elevation of the grades and the raising of houses, and at the energy with which an undertaking of such magnitude had been proceeded. No jury will assess damages arising from this change of grade. The level of the city on an average is raised three or four feet. Of course houses have to go up or their first stories will be below the street. The Tremont House situation, for instance, are on or below the street that the water from a watering cart, passing the house, struck my shoulder as I was on the sidewalk.

The elevation of the houses is accomplished by screws placed under beams on which the houses are made to rest. When the desired height is gained, the gap is filled up and the house is all right. They do this elevating without cracking the ceiling! Yankees do it—Boston men. They learned how in the city of Notions. The first building elevated was raised at an expense of $2,800. It could be done now for $500. All the "raisers" in Chicago have contracted to raise the Tremont House "without cracking the ceilings." This building is so large that the lifting screws and the co-operation of all the buildings is needed.

No two blocks have the sidewalks at the same height. The consequence is an amount of exercise by pedestrians, which renders gymnasiums useless. These irregular sidewalks have their advantages, too. No rogue can escape the officers by running, unless he takes to the middle of the street, and if that street is Clark street, he is a dead man. Of course no drunken men walk the streets of Chicago. They make the attempt but will inevitably fall, and so their condition being seen, be removed. I noticed that the Chicago ladies did not cross so many imaginary puddles in the mud as the Cincinnatians. A very few steps the height of the sidewalk changes and the necessary exposure of "white stocking" is made.

There are many singular contrasts in Chicago. A magnificent stone adjoins a miserable tan foot wooden building. One is "new" and the other is "old" Chicago.

It is impossible in one letter to describe the beauty of Michigan avenue, with its palatial residences fronting the lake, or of the view of Chicago from the Court House dome. Than this latter, the view from Trinity steeple, New York, is not more bewildering, or imposing. As far as the eye can reach stretches the level on which Chicago is "spreading itself."

ELEVATOR B.

Sturges, Bockingham & Co.'s Grain Elevator B. stands to me as a representative building of Chicago. I shall not bore you with a description of its machinery. Suffice it to say, that it has six spouts, from each of which it can discharge, at moderate work, two thousand bushels of grain an hour into vessels. S., B. & Co., have 60 of these elevators, the largest of the ten in Chicago. They have unloaded three hundred and twenty-six cars of grain in one day. There have been one million bushels of grain stored in the Chicago Elevators at one time, and yet they were not full!

THE REGATTA.

I saw this Elevator—stood upon it, indeed, when I went to witness the Regatta of the Yacht Club. The yachts made good time, and looked finely from shore. An admirable place for sailing or rowing is the stretch of open water between the M. C. R. R. track and Michigan avenue. I saw some row boats there of the racing build, and as I overlook the city, there were several parties of ladies and gentlemen sailing and rowing about, and I could not but think the Lake a very considerable compensation for the absence of hills.

I mention the Yacht Club because it, like the Audubon Club, is of recent growth, and shows that the Chicago people are getting time for something besides speculation. The Audubon Club has been started only a year. Hunting, fishing and sociality are the objects to which it is devoted. It has a thousand or more specimens of natural history in its rooms.

THE FINE ARTS EXPOSITION.

If the above-named Clubs and the Chess Club show that Chicago has time for other matters than selling grain, much stronger testimony to this statement is addressed by the Fine Arts Exposition. This Exposition consists of works of Art owned in Chicago and temporarily brought together. Some good statuary and many fine paintings and engravings are shown. Among them may be noticed the marble statue of Douglas, and Healy's sketch of the Faneuil Hall picture of Webster and Hayne. Several works of the Italian school are very fine, but I cannot particularize. Healy's pictures are met on every turn in the exhibition, and much as he has on exposition might be said to be of the *Healing* Art.

COALS OF FIRE—SEVERAL HEADS.

The treatment which our Excursionists received from the Chicago people contrasted strikingly with that extended to the Chicago Excursionists in Cincinnati.

The Chicago people with all the Railroad Companies in the Northwest, tendered us rides over their roads. Then the Yacht Club got up a regatta for our benefit, and gave us a steamer to travel on; the Fine Arts Exposition was thrown open to us. the Audubon Club Rooms ditto, and carriages provided to take us to the Pigeon Shooting. The Street Railways were free to us; there were free excursions to Cottage Grove and Hyde Park. When we went on the excursion on the Lake, Rush Line House was illuminated in our honor, &c., &c. Some point of interest in the city was spoken of by one of our party. "Can't go there!" he was told. "Why," said a Chicagonian, "your ticket will admit you to anything in the city." Captain Leamon (?) of the Lake-town Outlet Michigan, lying in the harbor, opened the excursionists over the vessel, fired off the "Long Tom" in their honor, and then said, "If it will oblige you, gentlemen, Eli Bates is the owner of it in the spirit, and I'll touch off the magazine."

All these items of cool were borne with some degree of comfort, but when the calaboose department of every occasion "Longworth's Speckled Catawba" flowed more freely than water, Cincinnati "writhed." It was she had (fund) some to thank her for the hospitality which she had designed. Cincinnati brought Chicago to grief Cincinnati again if they dared.

THE HOTELS.

There was one idea prevalent; that this Chicago people, blaspheming all expense, would foot the hotel bills of the Cincinnatians. This they did not do, and so left the excursionists to some self respect. But the landlords of the hotels were very attentive to the wants of their guests, and made their way pleasant to them. Despite the great numbers suddenly let loose upon them, they managed to give nearly every one a comfortable room, and the table was all that could be desired. John B. Drake and the Tremont House still and even be forgiven by the Cincinnati excursionists.

Important Political Movement in England.

[From the London Times, June 4.]

The following circular will be issued to the members of the liberal party in Parliament this morning:

A meeting of the liberal members of the House of Commons will be held at Willis' Rooms, King street, St. James', on Monday, June 6, at two o'clock, at which you are respectfully requested to attend.

PALMERSTON, J. RUSSELL,
HARTINGTON, F. T. BARING,
S. HERBERT, EDWARD ELLICE,
T. MILNER GIBSON, SIDNEY HERBERT,
GEO. BYNG, And others.

A meeting of the liberal party will be held at Willis' Rooms, on Monday next, June 6, in pursuance of the circular issued by the leading representatives of all sections of the opposition. It is on all hands held to be most desirable the country should at once know by whom and on what principles the present is to be carried on, and that the issue put by the government should be practically decided by the House of Commons. It should consist with the dignity of so numerous a body that supporters can thus be of assistance to each other.

☞ A woman named Mary O'Brien was on Sunday arrested on a charge of larceny from another woman living on North Water street, between Dearborn and Rush streets. The articles alleged to have been stolen, consisted of three dollars in money, a pair of shoes worth $1.25, a handkerchief worth 75c., and a pair of stockings worth 50c.; in all, just a half a dollar more than it would take to send her to Alton. It was converted into a vagrancy case on Monday morning, and Mrs. O'Brien is eating that *horrid bread* at the Bridewell.

☞ Mr. Dempster, who commences a series of ballad entertainments in this city, to-night, while in Detroit a few evenings ago, refused to pay $10 for a concert license, and preferred to give a free concert, which he did. At this entertainment a Deputy Marshal ordered Dempster to desist, which he refused to do. During the altercation the audience rushed forward and by way of "material aid" purchased large numbers of his song books, to remunerate him and exhibit their sympathies in his cause. After the confusion it was unanimously agreed that the concert should go on, and it went on, without further annoyance.

THE HORRORS OF THE POLICE COURT.—A reporter is often asked if he does not see and hear a good many funny things at the Police Court. He certainly does. Yesterday we heard something in this line, to-wit: the Prosecuting Attorney, trying to examine a witness in German, got as far as "vos ist mein," and then stuck. Directly after, the Clerk of the Police Court undertook to translate for a Frenchman. We can't say which beat, the Clerk in French, or the Attorney in German. Anon a Hibernian was put on the stand. He was asked to speak to a woman's character. "What sort of a woman is this?" asked the Prosecuting Attorney. "Indeed," he replied, "and she's a real *good-looking* woman."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Jefferson, a colored drayman, aged about 34 years, died very suddenly at his home 335 Edina Place, on Saturday night last. Deceased came home about 7 P. M., from work. He refused to take anything, saying that he did not feel very well, but laid himself down on the bed. His wife soon heard him groaning, and spoke to him, but he could not reply, and she went for a medical man. Dr. Hitchcock, who soon came, but found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination upon the corpse was held by Drs. Geo. Hitchcock, Dennison, Hawley and C. G. Smith, who gave their evidence to the Coroner's Jury. The verdict returned was "death from dropsy on the brain."

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TROUBLE AMONG THE CHEVALS.—Yesterday afternoon at about five o'clock there stood very meekly, on Randolph street, near unto Franklin, a blind horse attached to a dray belonging to a badged individual named Flandy, tied to a sorry rig—not Flandy, but his horse. Suddenly there came towards the lone dray, at a fearful pace, a two-horse wagon driven by mortals, and the wheels of the vehicle of the fast drivers hit the tail end of the dray, in whose (?) shafts was the blind horse. This roused the ire of the latter, who pitched dreadfully, broke the hitching and bounded off at 2.40 (perhaps 3.00 pace), and bron ht his dray in contact with the tail end of an express wagon, belonging to one Bidg way, standing about 30 feet off. Now the horse in this express wagon was persuaded to remain where he was, by having a one inch hempen rope tied securely round his neck, this jirk of "blinder," gave a sudden impetus to the express horse, so that he was forced forward on to his head; it was a wonder to the bystanders that he did not break his neck. At this time the dray horse had his fore feet on the tail end of the express wagon, and a gentleman caught hold of him. The dray horse reared back on to the street and disengaged himself, while the express horse got his head "out of chancery," but reared tremen-dus-ous-ly, broke his harness and snapped a shaft. The dray horse in the meanwhile bounded away and pitched headlong off the street planting delicately down to the sidewalk, and into the bar-room of the New York Hotel. The blind horse tried to drag his dray into the saloon after him, but he was prevented by the doorposts, and so he only succeeded in smashing in slathers the dray, and astonishing the imbibers within. Old Blindey was not injured. Some say his object was to get an eye opener, or a brandy smash at the bar. The settlement of the damages is now the only knotty part of the story which remains to be adjusted.

DESPERATE ONSLAUGHT ON AN OLD MAN BY A HACKMAN.—On Sunday last a hackman, driving a party of gentlemen up to Ulich's, got off his carriage and followed the party into the hotel. While he was absent a German, aged about 50 years, put his foot on the wheel; while he was in this attitude the hackman returned and bade him take his foot off. The latter said he had done no harm to the carriage, the hackman, replying, said he had, and that he had spit upon it, to which the German gave the lie. Then the hackman shoved the old man with his hands, the German pushed back and the hackman then struck him with his fist; this the old man resisted, and a fight ensued in which the hackman was extremely spiteful and blood-thirsty. He bit the German's fingers, and beat him awfully about the face and head, so that his physiognomy is now in a very slight and unpleasant condition. The police came up, and hearing contradictory stories, were for a time bewildered and unable to decide on the proper person to arrest, but at length respectable witnesses came forward who said the hackman had provoked the fight and committed a dastardly assault on one his superior in years and inferior in strength. The hackman was accordingly arrested; his name is Tom Perry. The case has not been decided but postponed for ten days.

☞ This morning at six o'clock a special train leaves the Chicago and Milwaukee depot for the Pic-Nic to Lake Forest. The Highland Guard and the Great Western Band accompany the party. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant day in the country should go along. The return trains leave Lake Forest at 5 o'clock this P. M.

CHICAGO MEN IN LUCK.—A letter from Mat. Riddle Sberger, written at Denver City, June 1st, published in the Kansas *City Journal of Commerce*, and vouched for by that paper, says a company from Chicago which had made valuable discoveries in the Mountains, had sold two claims for $21,000. We suppose the sale must have been made upon credit, to be paid for with the dust taken from the claims.

EXHIBITION.—There will be a Temperance Exhibition, by the colored children, in Mechanic's Institute Hall, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Admittance 10 cents.

The public is respectfully invited to attend. The children have been under the care and instruction of Miss J. S. Kellogg, daughter of the Lev. Mr. Kellogg, of Rockford.

☞ Judge Wilson again appearing in his seat in the Supreme Court yesterday, the case on the prayer for an injunction restraining the city from issuing bonds, came up, but at request of complainants Att'y, Mr. Van Buren, was postponed until this day, when it is likely to be argued, as Messrs. Goodwin and Larned—the solicitors for the city—have important suits East which demand their immediate personal attendance.

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THE CITY.

☞ Passenger tickets for Chicago are sold over the Eastern extension of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Cherokee money at par.

☞ The ladies of St. John's Church, Union Park, give a strawberry and ice cream festival at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

RETURNED.—We were pleased to meet, yesterday, our fellow citizen E. W. Tracy, Esq., who has just returned from Europe. He appeared in the best of spirits and i'll the better of his trip.

☞ F. Saunders, Esq., had a four year old colt stolen from his stable at Hyde Park on Sunday night. The same gentleman lost five colts last year. Had he not better keep a look out with *colt's* revolver or a *horse* pistol?

☞ Fassett & Cook's rooms will be open to the public this evening. Those wishing to hear the orchestrian and see those beautiful rooms and pictures, can avail themselves of the present opportunity.

☞ In the United States District Court, Wm. Peck and Wm. Martin, who had been on trial, the first for making counterfeit coin, and the latter for passing such, were on Saturday convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary respectively three months and six months.

A HAT.—Indispensable, as everybody knows, to every gentleman. The place to get one of the best style and of the very best quality is at Jas. A. Smith's, No. 118 Lake street, everybody knows that too, and hence, "nuff said." Go and get one.

☞ Mr. W. H. Vinton, the Restaurant-keeper on Clark street, was the one endangered by the collision on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, as was previously reported in Sentinel. He escaped with very slight injuries by jumping through the window, and is now at home, all safe.

☞ In the Police Court yesterday forenoon there were two fines of $25, six of $10, six of $5, ten at $3, and one at $2. Four prisoners received sentences to the Bridewell, in the aggregate of 150 days, besides their fines, one was held for trial, four were discharged, and John Fritz who escaped from the Reform School was sent back again.

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☞ Yesterday, in the Police Court, one John McBride, quite a lad, was charged with vagrancy. It was proven that he is already quite a drunkard, and that he spent the money he got to run with, could not be ascertained. He was fined $2 and sent to Bridewell for 60 days. His companion, a year or so older, one Donovan, cut a woman with a knife, but she thought, or at least swore so, that it was not an intentional act. He was fined $10 and sent up for 30 days.

☞ A woman named Mary O'Brien was on Sunday arrested on a charge of larceny from another woman living on North Water street, between Dearborn and Rush streets. The articles alleged to have been stolen, consisted of three dollars in money, a pair of shoes worth $1.25, a handkerchief worth 75c., and a pair of stockings worth 50c.; in all, just a half a dollar more than it would take to send her to Alton. It was converted into a vagrancy case on Monday morning, and Mrs. O'Brien is eating that *horrid bread* at the Bridewell.

☞ Mr. Dempster, who commences a series of ballad entertainments in this city, to-night, while in Detroit a few evenings ago, refused to pay $10 for a concert license, and preferred to give a free concert, which he did. At this entertainment a Deputy Marshal ordered Dempster to desist, which he refused to do. During the altercation the audience rushed forward and by way of "material aid" purchased large numbers of his song books, to remunerate him and exhibit their sympathies in his cause. After the confusion it was unanimously agreed that the concert should go on, and it went on, without further annoyance.

THE HORRORS OF THE POLICE COURT.—A reporter is often asked if he does not see and hear a good many funny things at the Police Court. He certainly does. Yesterday we heard something in this line, to-wit: the Prosecuting Attorney, trying to examine a witness in German, got as far as "vos ist mein," and then stuck. Directly after, the Clerk of the Police Court undertook to translate for a Frenchman. We can't say which beat, the Clerk in French, or the Attorney in German. Anon a Hibernian was put on the stand. He was asked to speak to a woman's character. "What sort of a woman is this?" asked the Prosecuting Attorney. "Indeed," he replied, "and she's a real *good-looking* woman."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Jefferson, a colored drayman, aged about 34 years, died very suddenly at his home 335 Edina Place, on Saturday night last. Deceased came home about 7 P. M., from work. He refused to take anything, saying that he did not feel very well, but laid himself down on the bed. His wife soon heard him groaning, and spoke to him, but he could not reply, and she went for a medical man. Dr. Hitchcock, who soon came, but found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination upon the corpse was held by Drs. Geo. Hitchcock, Dennison, Hawley and C. G. Smith, who gave their evidence to the Coroner's Jury. The verdict returned was "death from dropsy on the brain."

THE RAVELS.—The Ravels at McVicker's continue to draw crowded houses. Their popularity is a tribute to their merit, which admits of no dispute. They commence here, as they have commenced everywhere, not the ground floor way, but the applause of the entire fashionable circles that support the legitimate drama and the opera. Last evening the boxes were crowded with the elite of the city; and their loud applause was evidence of their hearty enjoyment. Gabriel Ravel as Jocko would move mirth in a rock. The bill for to-night is a festival one. Those who think of laughing away an hour would do well to apply early for seats.

The Fire Brigade Excursion.

The members of the Milwaukee Fire Department met on Thursday and took formal action for the reception of the Brigade and their party. They will be received this morning at the landing by Engine Co. No. 1, and the Milwaukee Cadets, who will escort the party to the Newhall House, after which a delegation from the Milwaukee Fire Department will accompany the Chicagoans to the several engine houses of that city. Subsequently there into be a parade through the city, and dinner at the Newhall House. In the afternoon the Brigade are to be received by the Mayor and Common Council of Milwaukee. There will be a trial of "Neptune," relievrius, which left by rail yesterday, against two hand engines, and this, it is supposed will be one of the most interesting features of the day. In the evening there is to be a torch-light procession and a brilliant re-embarkation on board the Planet for "home again." The Fire Brigade, at about 4 P. M. yesterday, paraded the city, and presented a fine appearance. The embarkation of the Brigade and the excursionists that night was particularly brilliant, and the departure of the "Planet" was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

Oak Forest.

OAK FOREST, June 19, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—I notice in your Saturday's issue, somebody calls my "forty acre lot" of oaks an "evergreen grove." Very pretty and poetical isn't it, but it doesn't suit the surroundings, as there is "nary" evergreen within sight. Please say to the public, and especially to that gentleman who is inclined to "ever-green" that the name of my grove is "Oak Forest," situated twenty miles out on the R. I. R. R., where a goodly number will congregate to celebrate the glorious Fourth. G. L. H.

☞ Yesterday morning a couple of horses attached to a hack run off from before the door of a stable in the ally near the *Journal* office. They turned the corner rapidly into Dearborn street, knocked a wheel of a dray, which threw the negro of the dray, and then made off at a furious pace; they were, however, stopped. This affair came off at about 7 A. M., and occurred through the driver being of the box.

☞ Mr. Charles Breyispraack, who has just taken up his residence here, is said to be a superior artist, and an excellent teacher on the piano and violin, he solicits engagements from those who desire to learn to play on these instruments. He may be found at No. 93 Washington street, at O. Faulhaber's, office.

☞ Some of our enterprising dyers have put out as samples of their handiwork, pigeons, whose plumage they have dyed various hues. By the way some of them are poor enough, and will act as an advertisement to fall people to take their dying elsewhere.

☞ Range of the thermometer for the week as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 90 West Randolph street, corner of Canal.

Date.	1 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Saturday, June 11	70	72	71
Sunday, " 12	70	72	71
Monday, " 13	70	72	71
Tuesday, " 14	70	72	71
Wednesday " 15	70	72	71
Thursday, " 16	70	72	71
Friday, " 17	70	72	71

☞ Earnings by the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line, for two weeks ending June 15th:

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON 210 MILES.

Freight	$27,306.11	$25,566.58	$1,739.23 Increase.
Passengers	4,653.35	4,653.35	Same.
Mails, &c	1,000.00	1,000.00	Same.
Total	$32,719 10	$31,219.93	$1,739.23 Increase.
Between Galena and Burlington 106 miles.			
	1859.	1858.	
Freight	$12,000.00	$7,242.47	$4,757.53 Increase.
Passengers	3,781.64	3,345.79	435.85 "
Mails, &c	1,000.00	1,000.00	Same.
Total	$16,781.64	$11,588.26	$5,193.38 Increase.

Total earnings by the line (316 miles) for two weeks:

	$49,501.11	$42,808.19 Increase.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following is a statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending June 16th, compared with the same week of last year:

	1859.	1858.	
Freight	$31,740 22	$13,255 48	$18,734.74 Increase.
Passengers	8,094.70	7,941 99	1,752.71 "
Mails, &c	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	$47,091.92	$22,197.47	$24,487.45 Increase.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The following is the traffic report for the week ending June 17, 1859:

Passengers	$16,490 34
Freight	34,451.91
Mails and Sundries	2,340 42
Total	$53,282.67
Corresponding week of last year	41,796 46
Increase	$11,486.21

Meeting of the Common Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

All of the Aldermen present, except Ald. L. J. Norton.

The Clerk announced five bids for improving State street to Archer road.

Ald. Botsford had a bid from De Golyer & Co. for the same.

Ald. Myers asked whether this was the proper time to bring this bid in.

The Clerk answered that the bid was refused by him on account of its lateness.

Ald. Myers objected, as the other bids had been in five days or more.

Ald. Botsford said other bids had come in late.

Ald. Ward was opposed to it. It was not fair to advertise for bids to be received up to a certain time, and then receive them afterwards.

Ald. Myers wanted to know why this bid had not been sent in before. Mr. De Golyer had been in town.

The ayes and nays called for. One vote in the affirmative, (Ald. Abbott,) and 17 in the negative against receiving the bid.

The other bids were then put in and read.

Ald. Kennedy came in during the reading.

The bids were referred on motion to committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

An ordinance for repairing and macadamizing Old street, with objection, was received and referred.

An assessment roll for planking West Water street, without objection, was received.

Ald. Myers wanted to refer it.

Ald. Long said it having been fully advertised and there being no objection, it ought to be passed at once.

Ald. Jones made a motion that it be referred to the first regular meeting in July commencements, and the City Attorney to report this evening.

Ald. Ward was in favor of submitting it to a Committee, so that its legality might be ascertained.

Ald. Long thought the City Attorney might see it after it was confirmed.

After some discussion the motion to refer was withdrawn by Ald. Myers. Confirmed.

The same assent roll for grading Taylor street be confirmed. Referred.

Wm. Barry asked permission to fill in, at his own expense, block 15 on Market street. Granted.

Regulation to oblige the North Side Railroad Company to keep in repair the streets through the road shall pass. If was on motion passed.

Ald. Myers presented a communication relative to the issuing of bonds, asking that all ordinances pertaining to the empowering of the Mayor and Comptroller to issuing bonds to be rescinded.

Ald. Ward said they could not rescind an ordinance by an order.

The paper was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Alston presented a protest against the building of a Horse Railroad on Randolph street.

Ald. Myers wanted to know if permission had been granted for the building of a railroad on Randolph street. The Mayor replied in the affirmative.

Ald. Myers wanted the road to be built only when permission of two-thirds of the property holders had been given.

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys of South Division.

Ald. Carpenter read report from Committee on Claims, relative to petition for compensation for condemned lands in opening Lasalle street. They asked that the Committee be allowed to arrange remuneration at the damages awarded. Granted.

Report to allow the property holders proportion on claims, as far as assessments have been made for North Lasalle street, confirmed.

Road report in favor of building a bridge across North Branch, at Kin

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1859.

WHAT SMALLER BANKS IN MINNESOTA SHOULD DO.

We have a few words to say to the small banks in Minnesota in view of their present financial troubles—not by way of advice, but of suggestion merely, which they will of course accept or reject according to their own pleasure.

We need not remind them that their present condition is a sad one. Of that they have a clearer comprehension than it is possible for outsiders to gain. It comes home to every one of them with a stern emphasis, and starts the inquiry in every breast, "What can be done to save ourselves, and the State from impending ruin?" The case stands thus in brief:

I. By the encouragement of Congress the State was induced to project a magnificent system of railroads far in advance of her actual wants. To secure the building of these roads, as the people were led to believe, the credit of the State was loaned to the several railroad companies to the extent of $5,000,000, to be furnished as the various lines progressed.

II. Up to this date about $2,000,000 of State bonds have been furnished the companies in accordance with the terms of the Act.

III. Of the bonds so furnished a portion have been hypothecated by the Companies for the loan of money, at about twenty-five cents on the dollar; about $300,000 have been used as a basis for currency which is now in the hands of the people of Minnesota, and the remainder is either in the hands of the railroad companies, or they hold in place of them currency which they intend to put into circulation at the credit of that kind of currency again comes up.

IV. The currency issued upon these railroad bonds is no longer received by the bankers or brokers of Minnesota, and it consequently lies worthless in the hands of innocent holders.

V. These bonds have no market value in New York. All shrewd men that market in the present state of facts respecting them, if there is no repudiation of the debt would sell for five cents on the dollar.

VI. Not a single mile of road has been completed, nor is there any probability that if the $5,000,000 loan should be expended, that a single line of road would be finished which would pay running expenses.

VII. Work on the roads has ceased—the companies are bankrupt.

It will thus be seen that the currency and the bonds of the railroads of Minnesota are alike worthless. It is not so evident, however, that the property, salvation of both the people and the State depends upon keeping them so; yet it is a fact. The people of Minnesota and every intelligent man outside of the State, are as fully convinced of the latter as they are of the former. If the $5,000,000 loan would secure the completion of the roads, and if there were actual need of them when completed, so that the earnings would meet the interest on the bonds and ultimately pay the principal, then it would be plainly enough the policy of the State to issue the whole loan, and also to maintain the credit of the currency based upon those bonds. But Minnesota has no more need of her projected system of roads now than Illinois had for hers in 1838, when the latter State rushed headlong into a debt of nearly twenty millions of dollars, for which she has not and never has had a single mile of completed road in show. It is not saying too much, therefore, even if this loan of $5,000,000 would secure the completion of the Minnesota roads—which it will not—that both the annually accruing interest and ultimately the principal would have to be raised by taxation. This, or repudiation—one or the other—would become inevitable. The former the people are not able to stand—the latter would result in throwing nearly $2,000,000 of worthless currency upon their hands, which would bankrupt the major part of them. The question therefore for the Minnesota people to answer—which they must answer and that speedily—is, whether they will lose the $300,000 of railroad currency now afloat, and make such arrangements for the redemption of the State bonds already issued to the railroad companies as best they can, or whether they will boost this currency again into credit, afford the swindlers an opportunity of issuing $4,700,000 more of it, and then lose the whole, besides bringing the reproach of repudiation upon the State? We do not believe they will deliberate long as to the answer they will give to this question. If they refuse to go on the former course, as we believe they will, they will probably adopt the following line of policy:

I. Opposition to every effort to resuscitate the value of the railroad currency, either by a tax-bill or by any other legislation, unless secured against the further issue of the same description of currency.

II. The abandonment of all the projected roads, except that one which will afford them the best and cheapest outlet to the markets of the world—the only road at present needed in Minnesota, however, in preventing the re-nomination of Lafayette S. Grover for the next House, and placing Lansing Stout, a more willing servant of himself, forward as the Democratic candidate. The *friends* of Mr. Grover, represented in the *State-zeitung*, have not failed for it, and have no pronounced for it your belief in liberty and the alliance of peoples." But try of "*Vive la France!*" may mean nothing good from Hon. Lansing Stout; not so the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

One thing is certain. Louis Napoleon has taken upon himself to crush the "demon of revolution," and granting that his motives are as mischievous as possible, it is highly probable that the elements he has called into action will overcome him and work out the regeneration of Italy in spite of cabinets. Whatever may be the result the sympathies of America will be steadfastly and solely with *the Italian people for the very good and American reason* that they are fighting for liberty. And while the triumph of their cause seems contingent upon the success of the French arms, we shall hope that every steamer from the old world may bring the tidings of an Austrian defeat—the bloodier the better.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

Latest European advices make it probable that the people of three of the Turkish provinces—Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro—will take advantage of the existing war between France and Austria, and revolt against the Porte. Several of the very sagacious newspaper writers attached to the Eastern journals see in this fact a serious difficulty in the final adjustment of the terms of peace, which they say will be proposed at Milan. Doubtless, anything which disturbs the late relations of the European powers will add to the difficulties to be overcome; but as has been the case before, the people of whom we speak used as a make-weight by the contracting parties will be disposed of when the time for a treaty comes without regard to their territorial or other rights. They are but semi-barbarous at best; and though distinguished for that barbarian virtue, bravery, they have little else to recommend them to the consideration of the rest of mankind. That their adherence to the Greek Church may cause them to ask the aid of Russia, and thus drag that power into the conflict, and with her all the rest of Europe, is the event most to be feared by those who desire the restoration of peace. Of themselves they are of no consequence in the struggle. They know nothing and are fitted for nothing but a despotism. Their revolt would be for a change of masters—not for liberty which they know not how to enjoy.

Oregon.

Oregon has chosen the first delegates to the National Republican Convention. They are A. G. Hovey, W. Warren and Leander Holmes. The State Convention appointing them squatted on squatter sovereignty as follows:

"While we recognize the fact, that by the constitution the sovereignty of the territories is vested in the Congress of the United States, we acknowledge as well the right of Congress to legislate the statute of that sovereignty in part or in whole to the people of such territories, and are in favor of non-delegation as far as may be consistent with the *protection of free labor* and good government therein."

The Convention nominated Daniel Logan for Governor.

The Oregon *Statesman*, the leading Democratic paper in the State, takes sides strongly against Gen. Lane, and says he has not got and cannot get the Democracy of Oregon into his breeches pocket. He succeeded, however, in preventing the re-nomination of Lafayette S. Grover for the next House, and placing Lansing Stout, a more willing servant of himself, forward as the Democratic candidate. The friends of Mr. Grover, represented in the *Statesman*, are in a condition of indignation nearly akin to boiling, and insist that a majority of the nominating convention and of the Democracy of the State were for Grover, but that their voice was perverted by the trickery of Lane and his partizans.

Enlarged and Liberal Views.

A Mississippi newspaper which advocates the revival of the Slave Trade, speaks of the "*enlarged and liberal views*" which are beginning to prevail in the South. The editor says:

"A few years ago, slavery was regarded in a very different light from the one in which it is held now, even in the South. And even here in Mississippi, about twelve or fifteen years ago, a member was elected to the Legislature from Marion, on the avowed principle of opposition to slavery. He was a Methodist preacher, and was elected by the votes of the Methodists, who were then numerous in that county. He was a man of talents, and was considered a very able member. He was a man of good character, and was universally respected. He was a man of good character, and was universally respected. He was a man of good character, and was universally respected

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Special Notices.

☞ Marsvilles! Marsvilles!! Marsvilles!!! Marsvilles!!!!—The most wonderful preparation known for Dandruff, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists. Ballard's Hair Restorative and Ivy Depilatory. Price 50 cents.

CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 91 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn, the loss of hair if they will use your Marsvilles.

feb5-3m-Ch&Tr J. M. BRADSTREET, 107 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ostowilli Old, manager of Smith & N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to call his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms at No. 97 Maiden Lane, and examine the true curious production of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. feb5-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Maine, Chicago, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its debts. The debts of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on Exchange on Kennebec, Bellefast and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a card. mr21-6m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bone Flux is the best remedy known, for the cure of this disease. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.

ROLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents,
feb-3mx No. 194 Lake street, Chicago.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to J. R. Bunny & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122
J. R. J. W. SMITH . . . C. PERDUE . . . S. P. SMALL.
feb5-m2m

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
BOOK RULERS AND BINDERS.

We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with dispatch and in the most substantial manner. Orders solicited from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Also, Commercial Printing, Cards, Bills, &c. Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, etc., bound in every style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

No. 120 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Feet Chicago.

FOUR SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED FOR
THE BEST BLANK BOOKS!
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
BLANK BOOKS
And every description of
Stationery,
61 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals
AWARDED TO
MUNSON & BRADLEY,
FOR THE
BEST BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE
Chicago Mechanics' Institute.
No. 61 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED
BY THE
Illinois State Agricultural Society
FOR THE
BEST BLANK BOOKS,
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Stationers' Hall, 61 Lake Street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
TO
Munson & Bradley
Of Chicago, for the
BEST BLANK BOOKS.
feb3-1836-ly

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st.,
have now on hand the following sizes of print:

20x27	19x28	20x46	28x42	32x52
20x30	19x32	20x52	28x46	32x56
20x42	19x34	20x62	28x50	32x62

And can execute on large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. Colored Cards and Bristol Boards.

500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
feb19

☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

Removals.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of J. McCaffery & Co. was dissolved on the 17th inst., by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will present the same to J. McCaffery, he will settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN McCAFFERY,
feb5-2tr E. H. HAMILTON.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the second floor of the new building, corner of Lake and Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street.

J. E. KENNICOTT,
feb5-2tr Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.
At Lockport, and is also prepared to do a General Commission Business. Will make liberal advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
feb5-2tr Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
Have Removed to their New Store,
No. 20 Lake Street,
(Near the Central Depot.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the
LEATHER
AND
Shoe Finding Business.
feb5-2tr

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon being at their usual place of business, and find assorted stocks in the Fall, comprising in part:

Oak Sole Leather,	Oak Upper,
Hemlock do,	Grain Upper,
French Kip,	Cordovan,
American Kip,	Sheet Linings,
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kid,
Colored Toppings,	Townsend's Kib,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machines
Lasts and Boot Trees,	

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper.

☞ Highest market price paid for Hides and Calf Skins. feb5 2m 6546

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.

Mrs. B. returns to thank her friends and the public generally for the liberal support she has received in the seven years she has been in business, and hopes by strict attention to merit to receive a continuance of the same. N. B. Country help can be supplied at short notice. feb5-2tr

Dentists' Cards.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH,
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2324
feb5-2tr-1836

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST.
121 LAKE STREET.
feb5-2tr

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. R. Bunny & Co.'s.
feb5-2tr

DRS. FULLER & ALBACH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 93 West Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen and ladies desiring the services of a reliable operator for success in all cases. Call and see specimens of work. feb5-2tr

DOCTORS WARNER & KEYSOR, DENTAL SURGEONS, Office—Corner of Lake and Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill. feb5-2tr-1836

W. W. ALLPORT,
DENTIST,
No. 33 Washington street,
And Residence, No. 32 Washington street.
feb5-2tr

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Office—No. 82 Clark Street,
Opposite the Court House.
feb5-2tr

Lumber.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.
Lumber Dealers and
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets, &c.,
Corner Canal and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois.
Orders left at Office, Corner Canal and Jackson Streets, or at Yard, Canal Street, between Jackson and Van Buren Streets, will receive prompt attention. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1858. dec1-1y

Real Estate.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR
CAPATALISTS.
FOUR LARGE and THREE SMALL IRON Fronts Stores, five stories high. Will be sold in 25 feet lots or will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, and balance in one, two and three years, with interest. Apply to
FOUR LARGE and THREE IRON FRONT STORES and basements. Fast cash, but remainder on easy time. Apply to
HOUSE AND LOT ON CLARK STREET, near Division. Two story and basement brick dwelling, with modern improvements. The lower portion of the premises is rented very reasonable on short lease. Apply to
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,
feb5-2tr-2836 corner of Clark and Washington streets.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—200 Acres of Land near the Southern City Limits, just south of Chicago South Branch River, east of Halsted street, and about five miles south of the Court House. The above is offered for cash or very advantageous terms, and time will be given, if necessary, to make it a great investment. For cash or short time it will be sold at a good investment, at least to double his capital in a short time. At any rate, it is a good bargain, will pay well, certainly more a great profit to somebody. Inquire of E. JOHNSON, 93 Monroe street, Sherman House, 1st floor, corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets. feb7-1w2

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Within four miles of Rush and Dearborn streets. Price $6,000—$1,500 cash, balance in 2, 3 and 5 years.

Ninth feet on Wells street, near Green Bay Road, with two Frame houses. Price $1,000.

60x186 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, $1 cash, and once in 1, 2 and 3 years.

60x186 feet on Washington street, West of Dearborn. Price $6,000—$1,000 cash.

No. 7 Methodist Church Block.
feb3-2tr-2836 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR Sale, in the South Division.

100 feet front on Harrison street by 158 feet on Dudley st., to good alley, with excellent large house, stable, &c., and

151 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, and 100 feet on Prairie avenue, on the corner of Monument street.

Will be sold together, or divided up to suit, at lower prices than prior holders are asking.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.
feb5-2tr-2814 115 Randolph street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR Sale, near Hyde Park, near depository, with 10 acres of mellow and well fenced land, with a large dry cellar, and about one acre of young grapes, near to Lake House, and within five minutes walk of the depot, will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to CHARLES HITCHCOCK,
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CHOICE LAKE SHORE RESIdence Property for Sale—some of the best outside the city, having the advantage of being near the Lake, high ground, and fine scenery.

4¼ acres laid out in lots, 50 ft. front by 201 deep, close to the city, and within ten minutes walk of the Court House, in view of the city; fine timber; being Lots 7 and 8 in Block 1 of Bushnell's addition.

Also, 18 acres, being lots 29 and 30 Ellis' Subdivision, adjoining the above, and fronting on Lake Shore Drive, and Lots 10 and 11 in Block 1 of Bushnell's addition, and fronting on Cottage Grove Avenue, and Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 of Ellis' addition, and fronting on Lake Shore Drive, and Lots 1 and 2 in Block 2 of Ellis' addition, and fronting on Lake Shore Drive, and Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3 of Ellis' addition, and fronting on Lake Shore Drive, and Lots 1 and 2 in Block

BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional by the Anglo Saxon.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

French and Austrian Accounts.

QUEBEC, June 17.—The Anglo Saxon having arrived, the papers received furnish some details of the battle of Magenta. It appears that on the 4th inst. the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turbigo. The Emperor, in his official bulletin, says this order was well executed, though the enemy in great force offered a determined resistance. The road-way was gained, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. MacMahon, Gen. Mellinet made himself master of Magenta, and after one of the most sanguinary conflicts, the enemy were repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians, in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind. The Emperor says the troops have captured 13,000 Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to Victor Emmanuel, in the presence of the Emperor. The King was to enter Milan on Tuesday, the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says: "The conflict was desperate between the 1st and 3d army corps and the enemy in considerable force. The contest was undecided and continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with ardor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of the imperial arms."

A Vienna dispatch, unauthenticated, in the Frankfort papers, says that through the opportune arrival of Count Clam Gallas and his corps, the Austrians were victorious, after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London *Times* says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora, with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and was continued at Magenta.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th:

[By Telegraph from Napoleon to the Empress.]

NOVARA, June 4—11 P. M.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. 5,000 of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be despatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday, the 5th, and on the evening of that day, the cannon of the Hotel Des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the *Moniteur* published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

"MAGENTA, June 5th.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridge thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy who had recrossed it in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shocks of the whole enemy. In the meantime, General MacMahon made himself master of Magenta, and after sanguinary conflicts, he repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of 4,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrians as prisoners."

"MAGENTA, June 5th, evening.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000 and the Austrians placed *hors de combat* are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy to-day. Our army rests for the purpose of re-organizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy."

The following despatch also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 8th and published on the 9th:

Head Quarters, Monday 8 A. M.—Milan is in a state of insurrection. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation the cannon and treasure of the army behind. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A despatch dated Paris Monday night says the municipality of Milan proclaimed for King Victor Emanuel, and have presented an address to him in the name of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

The following are Austrian accounts *via* Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory. The official Austrian correspondence for Sunday, the 5th, contains the following authentic communication:

"The details and results of the battle of Magenta are still expected. The Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to 5th inst., to Abbiate Grasso.

"There seems every reason to believe that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day.

An Austrian telegraph from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that "the authorities and the weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Count Gyulai. The town is quiet."

The following message from Vienna had been published in the Frankfort papers without any guarantee as to its authenticity:

"VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of Corps d' Armee of Field Marshal Clam Gallas on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino."

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.—The *Times* this A. M. publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows: There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged and they were soon reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day, the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abiatte Grasso and Bidasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners, and have also both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed. The numerous battles preceded the battle of Magenta are not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the allies were about to cross the whole number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, accomplished in order to attempt a battle on the banks of the river.

The London *Post* says that General McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says that the Emperor was present at the battle, but did not command in person.

There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The *Patrie* says that Marshal B. D'Hilliers was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. Forey.

The London *Times* of June 8th says: This hard fight is even yet undecided, but on the whole the French have the best of it.

The statement that Gen. Canrobert is mortally wounded rests on report.

Terrible Tornado in Maine.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Somerset (Me.) *Telegraph* reports that a terrible tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over a portion of Embden on Wednesday afternoon last, prostrating houses, barns, trees, orchards, and everything in its course. In one of the houses, two persons, a Mr. Clark and Mr. Talcott were injured, although it is supposed not seriously. A child belonging to Mr. Dan Redman was demolished, and Mrs. Redman and her little child, and another woman was in the house at the same time, but escaped with slight injury. Mr. Redman was carried some distance with the whirling timbers, and is dangerously ill. Portions of the demolished buildings were carried to the distance of two miles. It was a fearful wind, and it is truly wonderful that so more persons were seriously hurt.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—More Pike's Peak Gold.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Overland Mail with dates to the 27th arrived last night. News unimportant.

A previous report of an attack on Beale's party by Mohave Indians was incorrect. The Indians are peaceable.

Utah dates to May 5th state that portions of the Salt Lake Valley were inundated in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams. The northern part of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden City was also in danger of being swept away by the flood of Ogden River.

The officers of the steamer Skylark report the reception in Leavenworth on the 16th of 2,000 worth of Pike's Peak gold.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Collector of Baltimore has died to the Secretary of State for information as to the nature and extent of the protection which may be offered by the United States to a foreign built vessel purchased by an American citizen. It is understood that one

Fairbanks' Scales

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the erection of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having taken the agency for the sale of Shaw Simpson, and Robinson's Patent Centrifugal

DOUGLASS, HAGLEY, & REVELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior Flouring Machinery, Warranted to run lighter and do more work with less power. We also call attention to their low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Belting and Steam Fixtures Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

4	corn power,	3000	50 horse power, $1,250
6	"	3500	60 " " 1,400
8	"	4000	70 " " 1,550
10	"	4500	80 " " 1,700
12	"	5000	90 " " 1,850
14	"	5500	100 " " 2,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep a constant supply of Engines, at our warehouse in Chicago, and orders may be left at our warehouse in Chicago, and orders may be left at our present where they may be examined and the necessary information given. Persons contemplating erecting Mills, will be furnished, on application to us or our agent, Engine in any part of the country.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago.

Or P. O. address Box 274. jel6 1y

MILL FURNISHINGS

CHICAGO BRANCH OF

JOHN T. NOYE'S,

Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment.

French Burr Millstones.

EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOLTING CLOTH.

Noye's Improved centrifugal Reeling.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Noye's Improved Patent Flour Packer.

Noye's Improved Smutting Machine. Combination Corn Mills, Improved Oatmeal Mill, Improved Corn Sheller.

Noye's Improved Iron Bolting Reels, Iron Frames, Bolting, Smutting, Hangers and other castings. Elgh and Low Grade Bolting Cloths. Portable Grain Scales.

Wrought Iron Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Mill Irons, Belting, Packings, Lubricators and Conveyor Fixtures and Cloth.

Leathers and Rubber Belting and Packing, Lace Leather, Lacing, Rivets, Belt Hooks and Screws. Specimens of latest patterns, Cora and Cob Mills, Screen Wire, Bolting Screws, Steam Whistles, Gong Bells, Stop Cocks and other brass goods, Files, Emery Wheels, Oils, Paints, Varnish, &c.

Lighters and Elevators for Conveying Grain and Coal.

LAMPHIERS SPOKE PLANING MACHINES.

Chinese Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills.

NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER

AKRON WATER LIME

At Wholesale Prices.

All the above furnishings at prices to suit the times.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills, contracted for entire.

CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

No. 25 Market Street—Lind's Block.

All orders addressed to JOHN T. NOYE, at Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y.

1500 TO 2000 TONS OF HAY WANTED.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of July next to furnish the Lemont Northern-cut Association of the City of Chicago with from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of good Upland Hay, delivered at the Quarries at Lemont. Hay to be for the pressing and delivery of the whole or any portion of the amount, to be at the option of the party of the first part, in the city of Chicago, or upon the Western Shore of Lake Michigan, between Chicago and Waukegan, Ill., inclusive. Application made to either of the undersigned.

JOHN S. REID,
MARTIN RYERSON,
Committee.

jel6-2w-2aw

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

EARY, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago. R. R. CLARK & CO., 29 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers and Grocers Bags, made and printed to order with Brands, Trade Marks, Names, Addresses, &c., &c., at the shortest notice and most reasonable charges. Bags for Grain filled with Machinery and Measured. jel6-1y-2118

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The proprietors of a well-established Weekly Paper in a populous and flourishing town in Northern Illinois, of about 1,200 subscribers, wish to sell out the same. They will supply with Presses, Type, and all the materials necessary, and will guarantee the purchaser a profit of $1,000 the first year. The paper is Republican in politics, has a large circulation, and is well established.

For terms and other information address PRINTER, Box 1,000, Chicago Post Office. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Agents, the Republican press, need not apply. jel6-3w

STONE CUTTING.

S. A. O. WILSON, in addition to all kinds of Marble Work, are now prepared to execute, with the aid of machinery, all descriptions of stone work, mantels or stone fronts, and all kinds of stone for building. Particular attention given to all kinds of cemetery work, viz: Tombs, coping, posts, and iron railing. Persons wishing to purchase lots in Rose Hill Cemetery, will find a large assortment of Marble Mantles and Monuments on hand, and will be furnished with a plan of the grounds. jel6-1y-2117

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!

Those wishing to purchase Butter in the Spring, for packing for the season of winter, will find it to their interest to call at the store of the subscriber, No. 115 S. Water st., Chicago. jel6-1y

T. F. CRAIG.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that the Cemetery is now in good order and open for the interment of Corpses. The Cemetery can be reached by the Northwestern Plank Road, which runs from the city to the Cemetery, or by the Evanston road from the intersection of the Northwestern Plank Road with the Evanston road. Hearses will be in attendance at the gate of the Cemetery. jel6-1y-2116

Noye's Improved Centrifugal Reeling.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Noye's Improved Patent Flour Packer.

Noye's Improved Smutting Machine. Combination Corn Mills, Improved Oatmeal Mill, Improved Corn Sheller.

Noye's Improved Iron Bolting Reels, Iron Frames, Bolting, Smutting, Hangers and other castings. High and Low Grade Bolting Cloths. Portable Grain Scales.

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T. F. CRAIG.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 20.

Exchange continues close, and from present appearances we should not be surprised to see it go above 2½ per cent. premium, the present exhorbitant rates. With the comparatively small amount of produce going forward, and the fact that the supply is drawn down almost to nothing, it is feared that the steady, though limited, demand will not be met without resorting to higher rates. It is true that high rates do not make exchange; but they force other cities to look to other sources for a supply. As we expected, we hear bitter complaints from those who are obliged to purchase. The sore experience of quercommunity are now receiving should not be forgotten when the next Legislature is chosen. If business men and the people generally do not then protect themselves from such enormous imposition they deserve to be swindled for the benefit of a few soulless money sharks.

Gold rules at the same same figure as exchange. The West is nearly all drained of coin. There is scarcely enough left to make it worth while to quote.

Discounts are easy at legal rates. Produce drafts on New York are specially acceptable. In street brokerage there is little doing, and rates are as usual nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 20, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs, etc., during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JUNE 18.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.	Hogs. No.
By Canal	400	3,000	7,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
By G. & C. U. R. R.	35	800	1,000	.....	44	155	.....
By R. I. R. R.	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	214	700	.....
By C. & R. I. R. R.	270	1,000	3,000	700	200	200	.....
By M. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,170	7,746	120	1,000	1,000	.....
By N. P. & F. R. R.	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By M. S. & N. I. R. R.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	744	744	.....
By Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,500	7,000	14,000	2,077	1,114	1,094	.....

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 18.

To Buffalo	6,000	30,000	54,000	.....	.....	.....
To Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Detroit	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Oswego	1,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg	.....	.....	3,472	.....	.....	.....
To Collingwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,041	32,200	57,472	.....	.....	.....

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

	June 18.	June 19.
Flour, bbls	4,500	4,300
Wheat, bu	204	204
Corn, bu	3,000	3,000
Oats, bu	.....	.....
Rye, bu	4,500	.....
Barley, bu	1,000	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, M	2,434,000	Flour, bbls	4,300
Shingles, No	1,097,000	Wheat, bu	204
Lath, No	1,000	Corn, bu	3,000
Timber, ft	20,000	Pork, brls	30
Staves, No	2,000	Beef, pkgs, brls	.....
Pickets, No	3,000	Alcohol, brls	.....
Posts, No	400	Lard, lbs	20
R. R. Ties, No	900	Lead, pigs	1,900
Hides, No	1,000	Hides, No	1,000
Wool, cords	710	Mdse, lbs	6,000
Coal, tons	1,000		
Wheat, bags	100		
Flour, pkgs	200		
Mdse, tons	500		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bus	600	Lumber, feet	581,000
Corn, bu	4,500	Shingles, No	132,000
Oats, bu	1,000	Lath, No	112,000
Grass, tons	250	Timber, feet	423
Stone, cubic yds	100	Coal, tons	40

There was a good attendance on 'Change today; and the Wheat market, which has been dragging along for the past ten days in the wake of New York displayed most decided symptoms of weakness. Standard Spring opened at a decline of 4c, but fell 6@7c before the close, with sales for future delivery at a decline of 10c. Winter Wheat, which has been half off the market pretty well for several weeks also succumbed, and sales were made at a decline of 10@11c on former prices. Upwards of 65,000 bushels changed hands in all, at $1.28@1.30 for No. 1 Red; $1.05 for No. 2 Red; 94@96c for Standard, present delivery, and 90@93c for future delivery. Flour remains dull and drooping. Corn was firmer but less active. About 26,000 bushels were sold at 65c afloat for Canal; 64@65c for do. by Lake; and 62c for No. 3. Oats dull, with sales at 39c for No. 1 in store; and 34c for Rejected. No transactions in Rye or Barley. Highwines quiet but more firmly held. Hides steady and active. Wool quiet and unchanged. Receipts very light. Potatoes scarce and in good demand. Freights dull.

NEW ILLINOIS WHEAT.—H. C. Livingston, Esq., exhibited on 'Change to-day a beautiful sample of new Illinois Wheat. It was of the quality known as "May Red," and was raised in Washington County.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Receipts, 2,868 bbls flour; 1,315 bu corn; 5,155 bu wheat; 1,858 bu oats; 44 bu barley. The *Gazette* of this morning reports the flour market glutted with St. Louis brands and declined 50c. Wheat dull. Corn, advancing tendency. Whisky declined to 25½c. Bacon Sides 9c. Mess Pork and Bulk Meats stagnant. Lard, 11c.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Receipts by river and railroad for the past twenty-four hours: Wheat, 5,000 bu; Corn, 5,378 sacks; Oats, 1,000 sacks; Flour, in bbls, 862; Pork, only 30 casks Flour unchanged. Wheat declined 5c. Corn dull, with sales at 55@57½c for yellow. Oats, 29½@30c. Mess Pork held at $16—stock estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 bbls. Whisky dull at 20½c. Lard held without buyers at 11c.

NEW YORK—June 17.—Receipts, 9,333 brls flour; 140 bu wheat; 3,682 bu corn, 7,375 bu oats; 56 bu rye.

BOSTON—June 17.—Receipts, 1,503 brls flour; 34,652 bu corn; 6,986 bu oats. Corn dull and lower. Flour steady.

TOLEDO—June 18.—Receipts, 550 brls flour; 3,558 bu wheat; 2,000 bu corn. Shipments, 1,000 brls flour; 239 bu wheat; 2,434 bu corn. Markets quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, June 18.—Receipts, 1,235 brls flour; 1,197 bu wheat; 860 bu corn; 595 bu oats; 10,453 lbs wool. Flour better. Corn 76@80c. Standard Spring Wheat $1.12½.

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Economist* gives the comparative exports from Great Britain for the first four months of the present and the last year. The exports of a few of the leading articles to the United States stand as follows:

	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.	1859. Quantity.	1859. Value.
Beer and ale, bbls	2,007	£ 5,020	2,480	£ 6,200
Coals, tons	97,322	24,331	62,000	15,500
Copper, manuf.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottons, yds	41,000,000	1,366,666	78,000,000	2,600,000
Hardware, cwt	17,000	51,000	30,000	90,000
Iron, pig, tons	3,740	26,180	24,107	97,561
Iron, bar, tons	1,000	10,000	5,000	50,000
Iron, cast, tons	3,000	21,000	913	6,390
Iron, manuf. tons	4,000	80,000	11,000	220,000
Leather, hides	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Lead, tons	4,000	80,000	7,000	42,000
Linens, yds	10,000,000	91,666	17,000,000	155,000
Lead, tons	400	2,000	1,000	5,000
Silks, manuf.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Salt, tons	30,000	25,000	65,345	20,407
Woolen goods, lbs	2,000,000	80,000	5,000,000	200,000
Woolens, pcs	41,000	100,000	69,000	200,000
Woolens, mixed and worsted, pcs	1,000,794	900,000	44,000,000	900,000
Worsted goods, pcs	100,000	150,000	200,000	400,000
Earthenware	.....	110,000	.....	100,000
Glassware	.....	100,000	.....	104,000
Tin plates	.....	5,000	.....	6,000
Total declared value	.....	£2,000,000	.....	£3,500,000
Equal to	.....	$9,600,000	.....	$17,000,000

The increase in the articles named is a little over 100 per cent., but it must be remembered that the shipments during the first half of 1858 were very light.

MIXING CARGOES OF WHEAT.—A Buffalo correspondent, writing in relation to the custom which prevails in Milwaukee, and sometimes in this city, of mixing wheat before it is shipped, says:

It is such transactions (mixing Spring with Winter Wheat, and old Stump Tail with better qualities) that has destroyed the sale of your wheat in our market. We see it in every quite often, and our millers have been so sheeted that they, or many of them, will not of this crop touch a Bushel. We don't want an article on sale that all are afraid of.

It may be well for shippers to understand the subtaste in which mixed wheat is held in Buffalo, before they stoop to practices so dishonorable in themselves, and so damaging to the character of our market.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 20.

FREIGHTS.—No engagements.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,500 bbls; shipments, 1,100 bbls. Market dull. Sales 800 bbls "White Eagle," spring extra at $5.75; 50 bbls "Bartlett" do. at $4.50—the latter to city trade.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu. Winter.—Declined 10@11c. Sales 5,000 bu Winter Wheat No. 1 Red at $1.30; 2,000 bushels ditto at $1.30; 2,000 bushels ditto at $1.29; 1,000 bushels ditto at $1.27; 4,000 in No. 2 Red to-day at $1.26. Spring.—Declined 6@7c. Sales 10,000 bu No. 1 Red to-day at $1.28; 2,000 bushels ditto at $1.27; 2,000 bushels ditto at $1.26; 1,000 bushels ditto at $1.25; 2,000 bushels ditto at $1.24; 4,000 bu do at 93½c—and for delivery on Wednesday; 24,000 bu do at 93c—part for delivery this week, balance 1,000 bu at the 4th; 6,000 bu do at 92c; 2,000 bu do at 91c; 10,000 bu do at 90c; 5,000 bu do at 89c; 5,000 bu do at 88c; 5,000 bu do at 87c; seller's option this week; 5,000 bu do at 90c, seller's option next week; 5,000 bu do at 90c, seller's option three days' notice; 6,000 bu do at 91c—seller's option this week; 5,000 bu do at 90c, seller's option three days' notice.

CORN.—Receipts, 14,000 bu; shipments, 72,321 bu. Market firmer. Sales 2,000 bu Canal at the close; 15,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 65@65½c; 6,000 bu at 65c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 62½c; 2,000 bu at 62c; 5,000 bu at 61½c; 2,000 bu at 61c; 2,000 bu at 60c; 2,000 bu at 59c; 2,000 bu at 58c; 2,000 bu at 57c; 2,000 bu at 56c; 2,000 bu at 55c; 2,000 bu at 54c; 2,000 bu at 53c; 2,000 bu at 52c; 2,000 bu at 51c; 2,000 bu at 50c; 2,000 bu at 49c; 2,000 bu at 48c; 2,000 bu at 47c; 2,000 bu at 46c; 2,000 bu at 45c; 2,000 bu at 44c; 2,000 bu at 43c; 2,000 bu at 42c; 2,000 bu at 41c; 2,000 bu at 40c; 2,000 bu at 39c; 2,000 bu at 38c; 2,000 bu at 37c; 2,000 bu at 36c; 2,000 bu at 35c; 2,000 bu at 34c; 2,000 bu at 33c; 2,000 bu at 32c; 2,000 bu at 31c; 2,000 bu at 30c; 2,000 bu at 29c; 2,000 bu at 28c; 2,000 bu at 27c; 2,000 bu at 26c; 2,000 bu at 25c; 2,000 bu at 24c; 2,000 bu at 23c; 2,000 bu at 22c; 2,000 bu at 21c; 2,000 bu at 20c; 2,000 bu at 19c; 2,000 bu at 18c; 2,000 bu at 17c; 2,000 bu at 16c; 2,000 bu at 15c; 2,000 bu at 14c; 2,000 bu at 13c; 2,000 bu at 12c; 2,000 bu at 11c; 2,000 bu at 10c; 2,000 bu at 9c; 2,000 bu at 8c; 2,000 bu at 7c; 2,000 bu at 6c; 2,000 bu at 5c; 2,000 bu at 4c; 2,000 bu at 3c; 2,000 bu at 2c; 2,000 bu at 1c; 2,000 bu at 0c; 2,000 bu at 1c; 2,000 bu at 2c; 2,000 bu at 3c; 2,000 bu at 4c; 2,000 bu at 5c; 2,000 bu at 6c; 2,000 bu at 7c; 2,000 bu at 8c; 2,000 bu at 9c; 2,000 bu at 10c; 2,000 bu at 11c; 2,000 bu at 12c; 2,000 bu at 13c; 2,000 bu at 14c; 2,000 bu at 15c; 2,000 bu at 16c; 2,000 bu at 17c; 2,000 bu at 18c; 2,000 bu at 19c; 2,000 bu at 20c; 2,000 bu at 21c; 2,000 bu at 22c; 2,000 bu at 23c; 2,000 bu at 24c; 2,000 bu at 25c; 2,000 bu at 26c; 2,000 bu at 27c; 2,000 bu at 28c; 2,000 bu at 29c; 2,000 bu at 30c; 2,000 bu at 31c; 2,000 bu at 32c; 2,000 bu at 33c; 2,000 bu at 34c; 2,000 bu at 35c; 2,000 bu at 36c; 2,000 bu at 37c; 2,000 bu at 38c; 2,000 bu at 39c; 2,000 bu at 40c; 2,000 bu at 41c; 2,000 bu at 42c; 2,000 bu at 43c; 2,000 bu at 44c; 2,000 bu at 45c; 2,000 bu at 46c; 2,000 bu at 47c; 2,000 bu at 48c; 2,000 bu at 49c; 2,000 bu at 50c; 2,000 bu at 51c; 2,000 bu at 52c; 2,000 bu at 53c; 2,000 bu at 54c; 2,000 bu at 55c; 2,000 bu at 56c; 2,000 bu at 57c; 2,000 bu at 58c; 2,000 bu at 59c; 2,000 bu at 60c; 2,000 bu at 61c; 2,000 bu at 62c; 2,000 bu at 63c; 2,000 bu at 64c; 2,000 bu at 65c; 2,000 bu at 66c; 2,000 bu at 67c; 2,000 bu at 68c; 2,000 bu at 69c; 2,000 bu at 70c; 2,000 bu at 71c; 2,000 bu at 72c; 2,000 bu at 73c; 2,000 bu at 74c; 2,000 bu at 75c; 2,000 bu at 76c; 2,000 bu at 77c; 2,000 bu at 78c; 2,000 bu at 79c; 2,000 bu at 80c; 2,000 bu at 81c; 2,000 bu at 82c; 2,000 bu at 83c; 2,000 bu at 84c; 2,000 bu at 85c; 2,000 bu at 86c; 2,000 bu at 87c; 2,000 bu at 88c; 2,000 bu at 89c; 2,000 bu at 90c; 2,000 bu at 91c; 2,000 bu at 92c; 2,000 bu at 93c; 2,000 bu at 94c; 2,000 bu at 95c; 2,000 bu at 96c; 2,000 bu at 97c; 2,000 bu at 98c; 2,000 bu at 99c; 2,000 bu at 100c; 2,000 bu at 101c; 2,000 bu at 102c; 2,000 bu at 103c; 2,000 bu at 104c; 2,000 bu at 105c; 2,000 bu at 106c; 2,000 bu at 107c; 2,000 bu at 108c; 2,000 bu at 109c; 2,000 bu at 110c; 2,000 bu at 111c; 2,000 bu at 112c; 2,000 bu at 113c; 2,000 bu at 114c; 2,000 bu at 115c; 2,000 bu at 116c; 2,000 bu at 117c; 2,000 bu at 118c; 2,000 bu at 119c; 2,000 bu at 120c; 2,000 bu at 121c; 2,000 bu at 122c; 2,000 bu at 123c; 2,000 bu at 124c; 2,000 bu at 125c; 2,000 bu at 126c; 2,000 bu at 127c; 2,000 bu at 128c; 2,000 bu at 129c; 2,000 bu at 130c; 2,000 bu at 131c; 2,000 bu at 132c; 2,000 bu at 133c; 2,000 bu at 134c; 2,000 bu at 135c; 2,000 bu at 136c; 2,000 bu at 137c; 2,000 bu at 138c; 2,000 bu at 139c; 2,000 bu at 140c; 2,000 bu at 141c; 2,000 bu at 142c; 2,000 bu at 143c; 2,000 bu at 144c; 2,000 bu at 145c; 2,000 bu at 146c; 2,000 bu at 147c; 2,000 bu at 148c; 2,000 bu at 149c; 2,000 bu at 150c; 2,000 bu at 151c; 2,000 bu at 152c; 2,000 bu at 153c; 2,000 bu at 154c; 2,000 bu at 155c; 2,000 bu at 156c; 2,000 bu at 157c; 2,000 bu at 158c; 2,000 bu at 159c; 2,000 bu at 160c; 2,000 bu at 161c; 2,000 bu at 162c; 2,000 bu at 163c; 2,000 bu at 164c; 2,000 bu at 165c; 2,000 bu at 166c; 2,000 bu at 167c; 2,000 bu at 168c; 2,000 bu at 169c; 2,000 bu at 170c; 2,000 bu at 171c; 2,000 bu at 172c; 2,000 bu at 173c; 2,000 bu at 174c; 2,000 bu at 175c; 2,000 bu at 176c; 2,000 bu at 177c; 2,000 bu at 178c; 2,000 bu at 179c; 2,000 bu at 180c; 2,000 bu at 181c; 2,000 bu at 182c; 2,000 bu at 183c; 2,000 bu at 184c; 2,000 bu at 185c; 2,000 bu at 186c; 2,000 bu at 187c; 2,000 bu at 188c; 2,000 bu at 189c; 2,000 bu at 190c; 2,000 bu at 191c; 2,000 bu at 192c; 2,000 bu at 193c; 2,000 bu at 194c; 2,000 bu at 195c; 2,000 bu at 196c; 2,000 bu at 197c; 2,000 bu at 198c; 2,000 bu at 199c; 2,000 bu at 200c; 2,000 bu at 201c; 2,000 bu at 202c; 2,000 bu at 203c; 2,000 bu at 204c; 2,000 bu at 205c; 2,000 bu at 206c; 2,000 bu at 207c; 2,000 bu at 208c; 2,000 bu at 209c; 2,000 bu at 210c; 2,000 bu at 211c; 2,000 bu at 212c; 2,000 bu at 213c; 2,000 bu at 214c; 2,000 bu at 215c; 2,000 bu at 216c; 2,000 bu at 217c; 2